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L6: Entry 3 of 5

File: USPT

Dec 26, 1989

US-PAT-NO: 4889654

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4889654 A

TITLE: Aqueous foam disinfectant containing chlorine dixoide and preparation and use thereof

DATE-ISSUED: December 26, 1989

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mason; John Y.	Plymouth	CA	N/A	N/A
Hicks; Bruce W.	Rio Linda	CA	N/A	N/A
English; Donald C.	Carmichael	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 510/370, 134/2, 134/3, 134/31, 134/42, 422/29,  
422/37, 424/661, 510/108, 510/234, 516/13, 516/14, 516/15,  
516/18

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KWMC](#) | [Draw. Desc](#) | [Image](#)

 4. Document ID: US 4731193 A

L6: Entry 4 of 5

File: USPT

Mar 15, 1988

US-PAT-NO: 4731193

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4731193 A

TITLE: Aqueous foam containing chlorine dioxide composition and preparation thereof

DATE-ISSUED: March 15, 1988

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mason; John Y.	Plymouth	CA	N/A	N/A
Hicks; Bruce W.	Rio Linda	CA	N/A	N/A
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US-CL-CURRENT: 510/370, 134/42, 252/187.21, 422/29, 422/37,  
510/108, 510/234, 510/467, 510/497

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KWMC](#) | [Draw. Desc](#) | [Image](#)

 5. Document ID: US 4264463 A

L6: Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

Apr 28, 1981

US-PAT-NO: 4264463

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4264463 A

TITLE: Process for removing calcium oxalate scale

DATE-ISSUED: April 28, 1981

## INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kotake; Masayoshi	Funabashi	N/A	N/A	JPX
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US-CL-CURRENT: 134/22.16, 134/22.11, 134/42, 510/108, 510/109,  
510/195, 510/218, 510/234, 510/247, 510/253, 510/405, 510/508,  
556/149, 556/183

[Full](#) [Title](#) [Citation](#) [Front](#) [Review](#) [Classification](#) [Date](#) [Reference](#) [Claims](#) [KMC](#) [Drawn Desc](#) [Image](#)

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Terms	Documents
((510/234)!CCLS.) ) and ("halogen dioxide" or "chlorine dioxide")	5

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## WEST



Generate Collection

L6: Entry 1 of 5

File: USPT

Jan 18, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5280042 A  
TITLE: Disinfecting and sanitizing compositions

## BSPR:

Chemicals, now available, that can be used for inactivating Giardia cysts include ozone, chlorine dioxide, elemental iodine, free chlorine, chloramine and quaternary ammonium compounds. However, these chemicals are either unstable, corrosive, highly reactive, and/or toxic. Some of these agents are inconvenient for decontaminating water under field conditions while other agents are unsuitable for decontaminating contaminated raw vegetables. These chemicals are undesirable and inconvenient for hand or skin decontamination.

## CCXR:

510/234

**WEST** **Generate Collection**

L6: Entry 2 of 5

File: USPT

Mar 9, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5192459 A

TITLE: Sterilant compositions

BSPR:

U.S. Pat. No. 2,988,514 discloses an aqueous acidic bleaching bath having an acid pH of 1 to 7 which consists of water, a water-soluble metal chlorite selected from alkali metal chlorites and alkaline earth metal chlorites, and at least one of certain polyamines to prevent evolution of chlorine dioxide gas.

BSPR:

U.S. Pat. No. 3,585,147 discloses aqueous solutions containing stabilized chlorine dioxide gas dissolved therein in the form of an alkali metal chlorite at a pH between about 7 and 13 and adapted to release chlorine dioxide upon acidification to a pH of less than about 6 and having present therein a chloride of a metal selected from alkali metal and alkaline earth metals in an amount sufficient to increase the release of chlorine dioxide from the solutions.

BSPR:

Finally, U.S. Pat. No. 2,071,091 discloses the formation of chlorine dioxide solutions by acidification of chlorites of alkali and alkaline earth metals.

CCXR:

510/234

**WEST** **Generate Collection**

L6: Entry 3 of 5

File: USPT

Dec 26, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4889654 A

TITLE: Aqueous foam disinfectant containing chlorine dioxide and preparation and use thereof

**ABPL:**

An aqueous solution, preferably an aqueous disinfectant solution, containing chlorine dioxide and which is capable of forming a foam, and methods for the preparation and use thereof. An aqueous disinfectant solution capable of forming a foam is prepared by adding a foaming agent, i.e., a suitable surfactant, to water. Chlorine dioxide may then be added to the solution or it may be generated in situ by reacting an oxidizing agent, a cationic exchange resin in the acidic form, or an acid with a metal chlorite dissolved therein. The resultant foam solution may subsequently be foamed by being mixed with air in a foam generator. The foam solutions of the instant invention are useful as cleaning and/or sanitizing agents.

**BSPR:**

The use of chlorine dioxide in many disinfection applications is growing widely because of its superior bactericidal, sporicidal, fungicidal, and viricidal properties as well as its extremely fast rate of disinfection. The use of chlorine dioxide in a foa system would greatly enhance the art of sanitizing.

**BSPR:**

Prior to this invention, the use of chlorine dioxide in foams or foam cleaners for the disinfection of microorganisms wa not known. Chlorine dioxide is irritating and has a very noxious odor at concentrations as low as 0.5 ppm in a water system. Moreover, chlorine dioxide does not undergo hydrolysis so its irritating and noxious properties persist. It was previously thought that it was impossible to use chlorine dioxide in an aqueous foam system at relatively high chlorine dioxide concentrations since its strong, unpleasant odor when dissolved in water makes it impossible to spray at concentrations necessary to achieve sanitization in, for example, food processing plants where personnel are working in the close vicinity.

**BSPR:**

Another reason that chlorine dioxide has not previously been used in a foam system at relatively high chlorine dioxide concentrations is that it is such a strong oxidizing agent that

it was thought that it would destroy or break down the organic compounds that make up the foam generating chemical. Another reason that chlorine dioxide has not previously been used in a foam system is that it was thought that the chlorine dioxide would undergo rapid degradation and lose its disinfectant and biocidal properties.

BSPR:

Surprisingly, the use of chlorine dioxide in a foam system, in accordance with the practice of this invention, does not result in any chlorine dioxide odor at relatively high concentrations up to 1200 ppm. Moreover, it does not destroy the organic foam generating compounds. In effect, if formulated correctly, the chlorine dioxide foam solution of this invention is very stable and produces a foam of exceptionally high quality. In addition, it has been found that chlorine dioxide in foam solutions is very stable and remains potent as a biocide for up to at least 72 hours or even longer.

BSPR:

The term "foam solution" as used herein means an aqueous disinfectant solution containing a foam generating chemical and which is capable of producing a foam when mixed with a gas such as air in, for example, a foam generator. The foam generating chemical is typically one or more surfactants. A suitable surfactant may be cationic, nonionic, or anionic, as long as it is capable of forming an aqueous foam. The choice of surfactant is within the skill of the art. The disinfectant is primarily chlorine dioxide.

BSPR:

Three well known reactions for generating chlorine dioxide from sodium chlorite are as follows:

BSPR:

Equation (1) exemplifies the generation of chlorine dioxide by the action of an oxidizing agent, i.e., chlorine, on a metal chlorite, i.e., sodium chlorite. Equation (2) exemplifies the generation of chlorine dioxide by the action of an oxidizing acid, i.e., hypochlorous acid, on a metal chlorite. Equation (3) illustrates the production of chlorine dioxide by the action of an acid, i.e., hydrochloric acid, on a metal chlorite. It will be understood that the above reactions are not limited to the metal chlorite, oxidizing agents and acids illustrated and that the choice of reactants is within the skill of the art.

BSPR:

By means of the foregoing reactions, chlorine dioxide may be obtained by, for example, use of a commercially available chlorine dioxide generator and dissolved in the foam solution. A chlorine dioxide generating apparatus is described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,247,531. Alternatively, chlorine dioxide may be generated in the foam solution via one of the above reactions.

BSPR:

U.S. Pat. No. 2,392,936 discloses aqueous oxidizing foam

solutions which are taught to be useful in decontaminating areas contaminated with, for example, noxious or poisonous chemicals. The disclosed aqueous foam solutions contain a foam generating soap and an oxidizing agent such as sodium chlorite. It is disclosed that the foregoing solution may be acidified by the addition of hydrochloric acid to a pH of about 4. It has been found that when the pH of such a solution has been lowered to about 4, only about 0.5 percent of the sodium chlorite is converted to chlorine dioxide.

BSPR:

The instant invention provides an aqueous foam solution, preferably an aqueous disinfectant solution, containing chlorine dioxide as the disinfectant. Such foam solutions are capable, when mixed with a gas such as compressed air, of forming stable foams. Moreover, the foam solutions of this invention are stable, retaining disinfectant and biocidal properties for 72 hours and longer. In addition, the foam solutions and foams derived therefrom do not exhibit the noxious odor of chlorine dioxide, even at relatively high chlorine dioxide concentrations.

BSPR:

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a foam cleaning and disinfectant solution that utilizes chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant.

BSPR:

It is another object of this invention to provide a chlorine dioxide foam solution that utilizes chlorine dioxide in relatively high concentrations with little or no noxious odor.

BSPR:

It is still another object of this invention to provide a chlorine dioxide foam solution where the chlorine dioxide remains stable and retains its disinfectant and biocidal properties over a long period of time.

BSPR:

It is yet another object of this invention to provide foam solutions containing concentrations of chlorine dioxide above about 1500 ppm in situations where personnel are not exposed.

BSPR:

Another object of this invention is to provide a chlorine dioxide foam solution that allows flexibility in the type of foam cleaning accomplished by choice of a high pH foam or low pH foam.

BSPR:

Still another object of this invention is to provide a chlorine dioxide foam solution wherein the chlorine dioxide is generated in the solution by the action of an oxidizing agent on a metal chlorite dissolved in said solution.

BSPR:

Yet another object of this invention is to provide a chlorine

dioxide foam solution wherein the chlorine dioxide is generated in the solution by the action of a cationic exchange resin in the acidic form on a metal chlorite dissolved in said solution.

BSPR:

It is still another object of this invention to provide a chlorine dioxide foam solution wherein the chlorine dioxide is generated in the solution by the action of an acid present in an amount sufficient to lower the pH of said solution below about 3.7 on a metal chlorite dissolved in said solution.

BSPR:

The foregoing and other objects are accomplished by the practice of this invention. Broadly, viewed in one of its principal aspects, this invention consists of an aqueous solution having disinfectant properties and the capability of forming a stable foam, said solution comprising a major proportion of water having dissolved therein an effective amount of a foam generating agent and an effective amount of chlorine dioxide wherein chlorine dioxide may be generated outside the solution and subsequently dissolved therein, or it may be generated within the solution by the action of an oxidizing agent or a cationic exchange resin in the acidic form on a metal chlorite dissolved in said solution, or it may be generated within the solution by the action of an acid present in an amount sufficient to lower the pH of said solution below about 3.7 on a metal chlorite dissolved in said solution.

BSPR:

1. An aqueous disinfectant solution comprising a major proportion of water, an effective amount of a foam generating agent, and an effective amount of chlorine dioxide is mixed with a gas in a foam generator to thereby form a disinfectant foam;

BSPR:

The instant invention thus provides an aqueous solution having disinfectant and biocidal properties and the capability of forming a foam as well as a method of cleaning and disinfecting a surface in need thereof by contacting said surface with said disinfectant foam. The invention is characterized by the use of chlorine dioxide as the disinfectant. The disinfectant foam solutions of the invention are stable, with the chlorine dioxide retaining its disinfectant and biocidal properties over long periods of time. Moreover, the foam solutions and foams derived therefrom do not have the noxious odor of chlorine dioxide, even at relatively high chlorine dioxide concentrations. In addition, the disinfectant foam solutions of the invention are capable of forming stable foams.

BSPR:

The instant invention provides for continuous or batch processes for the production of aqueous disinfectant foam solutions containing an organic foam generating agent, typically a surfactant, and chlorine dioxide. The solutions may also contain various organic or inorganic penetrants, solvents,

additional detergents, couplers, and cleaning compounds to enhance the disinfection and cleaning capability of the foam.

BSPR:

The foam solution of the invention may be prepared by generating the chlorine dioxide outside the solution and subsequently dissolving it therein. The chlorine dioxide may be obtained by use of a commercially available chlorine dioxide generator such as that disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,247,531. The chlorine dioxide may alternatively be obtained by use of a stabilized chlorine dioxide solution or by use of chlorine dioxide-releasing chemicals. Foam solutions where the chlorine dioxide is prepared outside the solution and subsequently added may be either acidic or basic.

BSPR:

The foam solution of the invention may be an acid-coupled foam solution containing approximately 2% to about 20% by weight of inorganic acid, preferably about 4% to about 14% by weight of inorganic acid; about 1% to about 15% by weight of foam generating agent; and about 1% to about 20% by weight of cleaning and disinfection enhancement compounds such as penetrants, solvents, and alkaline cleaners. In an acid-coupled foam solution, the foam generating agent is an anionic surfactant such as an organic acid in the free acid form and coupled with an inorganic, or mineral, acid. The acid-coupled foam solution is mixed with a solution containing about 1% to about 25% by weight of a water soluble metal chlorite, preferably about 10% to about 15% by weight of metal chlorite, in such a ratio of acid-coupled foam solution to metal chlorite solution as to provide a final solution having a pH below about 3.7 to thereby obtain about 10 to about 1500 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide and preferably about 15 to about 500 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide in the foam solution. It is critical to the practice of this invention that when chlorine dioxide is generated in the aqueous foam solution by the action of an acid on a metal chlorite dissolved in said solution, the pH of the final solution be below about 3.7. If the pH is above about 3.7, only an insignificant amount of metal chlorite is converted to chlorine dioxide. It is preferred that the pH of the final solution be within the range of about 1 to about 3.5, with a pH of about 2.5 being most preferred.

BSPR:

The foam solution of this invention may alternatively be alkaline. Such alkaline foam solutions contain about 2% to about 20% by weight of foam generating agent, about 1% to about 20% by weight of a caustic material such as sodium hydroxide, and about 1% to about 20% by weight of disinfection and cleaning enhancement compounds. The alkaline foam solutions preferably contain about 5% to about 15% by weight of foam generating agent, about 5% to about 12% by weight of caustic material, and about 4% to about 14% by weight of disinfection and cleaning enhancement compounds. This solution is added in an amount of about 0.01 to about 5.0 oz. per gallon, preferably about 0.05 to about 2.0 oz. per gallon, to water containing about 10 to about 1500 mg./l., and preferably about 15 to about

500 mg./l., of chlorine dioxide.

BSPR:

It is within the scope of this invention to generate the chlorine dioxide in the foam solution. An aqueous solution containing a foam generating agent and a water soluble metal chlorite may be reacted with an aqueous solution containing an acid in an amount such that the final solution has a pH below about 3.7; it may be passed through a column containing a cationic exchange resin in the acidic form, or it may be reacted with an oxidizing agent such as chlorine or a solution containing an oxidizing acid, e.g., a solution containing an acid, and a water soluble metal hypochlorite, i.e., a hypochlorous acid solution. The water soluble metal chlorite is preferably an alkali metal chlorite such as lithium chlorite, sodium chlorite, or potassium chlorite; or an alkaline earth metal chlorite such as calcium chlorite, magnesium chlorite, or barium chlorite. The acid may be a mineral acid such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, or boric acid; it may be an organic acid such as oxalic acid, acetic acid, or citric acid; or it may be an acidic salt such as sodium bicarbonate, potassium dihydrogen phosphate or sodium bisulfate as well as any combination of the foregoing acids provided the final solution has a pH below about 3.7. Examples of cationic exchange resins are commercial cationic exchange resins in the acid form. The water soluble metal hypochlorite is preferably an alkali metal hypochlorite such as lithium hypochlorite, sodium hypochlorite, or potassium hypochlorite; or an alkaline earth metal hypochlorite such as calcium hypochlorite, magnesium hypochlorite, or barium hypochlorite. The metal hypochlorite is reacted with a mineral acid such as hydrochloric acid or an organic acid such as acetic acid to form hypochlorous acid.

BSPR:

When a foam solution of this invention is prepared as described above, the resulting solution may contain chlorous acid and chlorite ion in addition to chlorine dioxide. Chlorous acid and chlorite ion are beneficial as biocides and foam solutions containing them are within the scope of this invention.

BSPR:

In any event, the foregoing solutions are reacted in such ratios and subsequently diluted to yield a foam solution containing about 10 to about 1500 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide and preferably about 15 to about 500 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide and which is stable over at least a 72 hour period while retaining its foaming ability and chlorine dioxide content.

BSPR:

The aqueous solution containing foam generating agent and metal chlorite may also be reacted with an oxidizing agent such as bromine or preferably chlorine to thus generate chlorine dioxide in the foam solution. The solution of foam generating agent and water soluble metal chlorite broadly contains about 1% to about 20% by weight of foam generating agent, about 1% to about 15% by weight of metal chlorite, and about 1% to about

20% by weight of cleaning and disinfection enhancement compounds. Preferably, the solution contains about 5% to about 15% by weight of foam generating agent, about 3% to about 8% by weight of metal chlorite, and about 5% to about 15% by weight of disinfection and cleaning enhancement compounds. The solution of foam generating agent and metal chlorite is brought together with chlorine in a prereaction column and is subsequently diluted with water to the desired concentration. The reactants are brought together in such a ratio as to provide a stable foam solution containing about 1 to about 1500 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide, and preferably about 15 to about 500 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide. It has been noted in water treatment that sometimes the use of chlorine dioxide in combination with chlorine is superior to the use of either separately, so for some applications it is advantageous to add excess chlorine to the reaction mixture. Thus, it is advantageous in certain applications to have the foam solution contain up to about 500 mg./l. of chlorine, and preferably up to about 250 mg./l. of chlorine. As described above, in this embodiment where an oxidizing agent such as chlorine is used, the water soluble metal chlorite is preferably an alkali metal chlorite or an alkaline metal earth chlorite.

**BSPR:**

Examples of disinfection enhancement agents used in the foam solutions of this invention are penetrants such as the free acid forms of phosphate esters and sodium hexalene sulfonate that enhance the ability of the chlorine dioxide to penetrate slime layers and give a more complete kill.

**DEPR:**

A foam solution was prepared by adding 0.75 fluid ounces of a foam generating agent comprising a linear alkyl sulfonate, sodium xylene sulfonate which is an ionic-nonionic coupler, sodium hexalene sulfonate which is a penetrant, and sodium hydroxide to 1 gallon of water containing 150 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide. Chlorine dioxide concentration was measured by ampermetric titration as described in "Chemistry in Water Reuse," Chapter 21, by Roberts and Aieta. The chlorine dioxide foam solution was then passed through a booster pump at a rate of flow of 3 gallons per minute (gpm) under a pressure of 60 psig. After passing through a check valve in the line, air was added at 60 psig to the foam solution to form a foam spray. A 7,200 cubic foot room was sprayed with the foam which was left in place for 5 minutes. A total of 8,516 mg. of chlorine dioxide should have been released into the room, resulting in 0.12 ppm of chlorine dioxide in the air, an amount that should have been easily detected by odor. There was no detectable odor of chlorine dioxide in the room.

**DEPR:**

The above experiment was repeated with foam solutions containing various concentrations of chlorine dioxide up to 1200 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide. The results were the same as those obtained using the foam solution containing 150 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide. It should be noted that 1200 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide was chosen as the practical upper limit in the

foregoing experiments due to economic considerations, not because of an odor problem.

DEPR:

A chlorine dioxide foam solution was prepared by passing 10 parts by volume of an acidic foam concentrate containing 78.99 percent by weight of water, 13.7 percent by weight of dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid, and 7.31 percent by weight of nonylphenoxyethanol through a prereaction column with 1 part by volume of a 15% by weight solution of sodium chlorite. The resultant solution had a pH below 3.7. After passing through the prereaction column, the foam concentrate was diluted with water in a ratio of 1 part by volume of concentrate to 125 parts by volume of water resulting in a foam solution containing 70 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide and 10 mg./l. of chlorous acid. The foam solution was then passed through the foam generator described in Example I and the resultant foam sprayed onto a can palletizer and feed belt. Both the palletizer and the feed belt had a heavy mold covering that had been previously treated with a solution containing 5000 mg./l. of sodium hypochlorite without success. The chlorine dioxide foam was left in contact with the palletizer and feed belt for 5 minutes, resulting in a complete kill of the mold. Mold kill was judged by the ease of removal of the mold from the affected surfaces, and by before and after regrowth of molds judged by plates taken.

DEPR:

A chlorine dioxide foam solution was prepared by passing 10 parts by volume of an acidic foam concentrate containing 56.35% by weight of water, 14.03% by weight of dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid, 7.8% by weight of nonylphenoxyethanol, 1.72% by weight of hexamethylene glycol, 2.45% by weight of sulfuric acid and 1.65% by weight of sodium xylene sulfonate through a reaction column with 7.5 parts by volume of a solution containing water, 14.8% of sodium chlorite, and 2.2% sodium hexalene sulfonate. The resultant solution had a pH below 3.7. The foam concentrate was subsequently diluted with water at a ratio of 128 parts by volume of water to 1 part by volume of foam concentrate, resulting in a chlorine dioxide concentration of 145 mg./l. and a chlorous acid concentration of 325 mg./l. The foam solution was passed through a foam generator as described in Example I and the resultant foam was sprayed onto a cement wall with a heavy slime buildup. The foam was allowed to remain in contact with the wall for a ten minute period. The wall was then sprayed with water to remove the foam. Complete slime kill down to the bare cement was achieved.

DEPR:

The foam solution of Example III was again prepared, this time having a chlorine dioxide concentration of 147 mg./l. and a chlorous acid concentration of 310 mg./l. The foam solution was passed through a foam generator as described in Example I and the resultant chlorine dioxide foam was used in an area consisting of a sump with cement walls and metal fixtures. Both walls and fixtures were covered with 1/8-3/8 inches of mold (geotrichum, aspergillus niger). Plates were taken on five

sites in the area before the beginning of the test to quantify the viability of the mold. Sites one and two were treated with a foam solution containing 483 mg./l. of chlorine. Sites three and four were treated with the foregoing chlorine dioxide foam solution containing 147 mg./l. chlorine dioxide and 310 mg./l. chlorous acid. Site five was selected as a control with treatment of a non-biocide bearing foam. The foam solutions were allowed to stand for five minutes, and were then rinsed with potable water to remove the foam. Plates were then taken at all sites. After incubation the plates were evaluated for mold growth. All sites except for site 5 showed a reduction in mold growth. The sites treated with chlorine dioxide bearing foam showed significantly less growth than the sites treated with the chlorine bearing foam. Immediately after completion of the first test, site 1 was again treated with a foam bearing 483 mg./l. of chlorine, sites 2, 3, and 4 with a foam bearing 147 mg./l. of chlorine dioxide and 54 mg./l. of chlorite ion. Site 5 was again chosen as a control, and treated with a non-biocidal foam. Again plates were taken and incubated and evaluated. The sites treated with chlorine dioxide in both tests (sites 3 and 4) showed the least growth followed by site 2, site 1, and site 5 in increasing order of growth.

## DEPR:

In accordance with the teaching of U.S. Pat. No. 2,392,936, 62.5 g. of 10 weight percent of technical sodium chlorite solution, 31.75 g. of foaming agent (10 weight percent of dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid in water with enough sodium hydroxide added to give a pH of 6.5-7.0), and 0.75 ml. of 35% hydrochloric acid were dissolved in water. The resultant solution had a Ph in the range of 3.7-4.0. The solution was allowed to react for 15 minutes and then analyzed in accordance with the procedure of Aieta, Roberts and Hernandez, AWWA JOURNAL, Volume 76, No. 1. (January, 1984). It was found that 0.5% of the chlorite ion was converted to chlorine dioxide, 24.7% was converted to chlorate ion, no chlorine was formed, and 72.3% of the chlorite ion remained unchanged. The balance was presumed to have been converted to chloride ion.

## DEPR:

In contrast to the above and in accordance with the practice of this invention, 5 parts of an aqueous solution containing 14.03% of dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid, 7.8% of a phosphate ester, 9.72% of hexamethylene glycol, 2.45% of hydrochloric acid, and 3.86% of sodium xylene sulfonate was reacted with 1 part of a solution containing 18.5% of technical sodium chlorite, 2.2% of sodium xylene sulfonate, and 79.3% of water. The resultant solution had a pH of 2.3. The solution was allowed to react for 15 minutes and analyzed as above. It was found that 48.5% of the chlorite ion was converted to chlorine dioxide, 11% was converted to chlorate ion, and 28.3% remained unreacted. The balance was again presumed to have been converted to chloride ion. It is seen that, by the practice of this invention, the conversion of metal chlorite to chlorine dioxide by the action of an acid is approximately 100 times greater than that achieved by the method disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 2,392,936.

## DEPR:

The resultant solution was diluted in the venturi at a ratio of 106:1 with water. Eighty-nine percent of the chlorite ion feed was converted to chlorine dioxide, 4.5% to chlorate ion, and 6.5% remained unreacted. This corresponds to 174 mg/l ClO<sub>2</sub>, 11.0 mg/l ClO<sub>3</sub> -, and 12.7 mg/l ClO<sub>4</sub> - in the final foam solution. The final pH of the foam solution was 11.4.

## DEPR:

One part of a solution containing 49 grams/L NaOCl was educted with one part of a solution containing 95 grams/l NaClO<sub>2</sub> through a column with a hydrogen ion bearing cation exchange resin. The contact time allowed in the column was less than 30 seconds. The resultant solution was diluted 1 part to 22 parts of water and with 1 part of a solution containing water 75.55%, linear alkyl sulfonate 9.59%, hexalene glycol 6.93%, 0.32% tetrasodium ethylamine-diamine tetra acetate, 5.04% of a phosphate ester and 2.5% sodium hydroxide. The resulting foam solution contained 199 mg/l ClO<sub>2</sub>, 65 mg/Cl<sub>3</sub>-, and 74 mg/l Chlorite ion. This corresponds to a 71% conversion of chlorite to chlorine dioxide.

## DEPR:

Thus, this invention provides an aqueous solution having disinfectant and biocidal properties and the capability of forming a foam as well as a method of cleaning and disinfecting a surface in need thereof by contacting the surface with said disinfectant foam. The invention is characterized by the use of chlorine dioxide as the disinfectant. The chlorine dioxide may be prepared in a commercially available chlorine dioxide generator and dissolved in the foam solution. Alternatively, the chlorine dioxide may be formed in the foam solution by the reaction of chlorine dioxide-releasing chemicals. The disinfectant foam solutions of the invention are stable, with the chlorine dioxide retaining its disinfectant and biocidal properties over long periods of time. Moreover, the foam solutions and foams derived therefrom do not have the noxious odor of chlorine dioxide, even at relatively high chlorine dioxide concentrations. In addition, the foams formed from the disinfectant foam solutions of this invention are surprisingly stable.

## CLPR:

1. A process for disinfecting a surface comprising preparing a foam having substantial amounts of chlorine dioxide gas entrained therein, wherein upon use of the foam, the chlorine dioxide gas entrained therein is intended for cleaning, disinfecting or deodorizing purposes, the process comprising the steps of providing an aqueous solution including an acid, foam concentrate, a foam coupler, a surfactant and an acid, wherein a stable mixture is formed having a pH of approximately 3.7 or lower, combining the stable mixture with an alkaline chlorite in a reaction chamber, thereby internally generating chlorine dioxide gas within the stable mixture at a relatively high conversion rate, pressurizing the stable mixture, and

injecting air into the pressurized stable mixture to form a foam, thereby substantially maximizing the production of chlorine dioxide gas entrained within the foam, wherein the foam solution containing about 1 to about 1500 mg/l of chlorine dioxide is substantially stable over an appreciable time period for effective cleaning, disinfecting or deodorizing purposes, and wherein no significant amount of chlorine gas or chlorine dioxide gas is liberated from the foam to the adjacent environment during use of the foam; the disinfecting foam being allowed to remain in contact with said surface for a period of time sufficient to allow cleaning and disinfecting thereof.

CLPR:

8. A process for disinfecting a surface comprising preparing a foam having of chlorine dioxide gas entrained therein, wherein upon use of the foam, the chlorine dioxide gas entrained therein is intended for cleaning, disinfecting or deodorizing purposes, the process comprising the steps of providing an aqueous solution including an acid foam concentrate, a foam coupler, a surfactant and an acid, wherein a stable mixture is formed having a pH of approximately 3.7 or lower; wherein the foam coupler comprises an organic foam coupler selected from the group consisting of free acid and salt forms of phosphate esters, triethanolamine, alkoxylated lanolin and sodium xylene sulfonate; and wherein the surfactant is selected from the group consisting of anionic, nonionic, cationic and amphoteric surfactants; further diluting the aqueous solution with water; combining the stable mixture with an alkaline chlorite and educting the combined mixture into a reaction chamber, thereby internally generating chlorine dioxide gas within the stable mixture at a relatively high conversion rate; and thereafter forming a foam solution containing about 1 to about 1500 mg/l of chlorine dioxide which is substantially stable over an appreciable time period for effective cleaning, disinfecting or deodorizing purposes, and wherein no significant amount of chlorine gas or chlorine dioxide gas is liberated from the foam to the adjacent environment during use of the foam; the disinfecting foam being allowed to remain in contact with said surface for a period of time sufficient to allow cleaning and disinfecting thereof.

CLPR:

9. A process for disinfecting a surface comprising preparing a foam having chlorine dioxide gas entrained therein, wherein the foam is intended for cleaning, disinfecting or deodorizing purposes, the process comprising the steps of providing an aqueous solution, dissolving chlorine dioxide gas into the aqueous solution, adding at least one organic foam coupler into the aqueous solution, said organic foam coupler being selected from the group consisting of free acid and salt forms of phosphate esters, triethanolamine, alkoxylated lanolin and sodium xylene sulfonate, adding about 1.72 to about 9.72% by weight of at least one organic solvent into the aqueous solution, the organic solvent being selected from the group consisting of hexalene glycol, castor oil, ethylene glycol polymers, and short and medium length alcohols, adding at least one surfactant to the aqueous solution, the surfactant being

selected from the group consisting of anionic, nonionic, cationic, and amphoteric surfactants, and forming a foam from the aqueous solution by pressurizing the aqueous solution and introducing compressed air into the aqueous solution, wherein the amount of chlorine dioxide gas entrained in the foam is about 1 to about 1500 mg/l and constitutes the active ingredient therein, wherein the chlorine dioxide gas entrained in the foam solution is substantially stable for at least approximately 72 hours for effective cleaning, disinfecting or deodorizing purposes, wherein no significant amount of chlorine dioxide gas is liberated from the foam to the adjacent environment during use of the foam, and wherein the odor of chlorine dioxide gas is not detected at concentrations up to approximately 1200 ppm of chlorine dioxide gas in the pressurized foam; the disinfecting foam being allowed to remain in contact with said surface for a period of time sufficient to allow cleaning and disinfecting thereof.

CLPR:

10. The process of claim 9, wherein the chlorine dioxide gas is generated externally of the aqueous solution and is subsequently dissolved therein.

CLPR:

11. A process for disinfecting a surface comprising preparing a foam having chlorine dioxide gas entrained therein, wherein the foam is intended for cleaning, disinfecting or deodorizing purposes, the process comprising the steps of providing an aqueous solution, entraining chlorine dioxide in the aqueous solution, adding at least one organic foam coupler to the aqueous solution, adding at least one organic solvent to the aqueous solution, adding at least one surface active agent to the aqueous solution, wherein the pH of the aqueous solution is below pH 3.7, and wherein the step of forming the foam comprises pressurizing the aqueous solution and the introducing compressed air into the aqueous solution, such that the amount of chlorine dioxide entrained in the foam is about 1 to about 1500 mg/l and constitutes the active ingredient therein, wherein the pressurized foam solution is substantially stable over at least approximately 72 hours for effective cleaning, disinfecting or deodorizing purposes, wherein no significant amount of chlorine dioxide or chlorine gas is liberated from the foam to the adjacent environment during use of the foam, and wherein the odor of chlorine dioxide gas is not detected at concentrations up to approximately 1200 ppm of chlorine dioxide in the foam; the disinfecting foam being allowed to remain in contact with said surface for a period of time sufficient to allow cleaning and disinfecting thereof.

CLPR:

12. A process for the preparation of a foam having chlorine dioxide gas entrained therein, wherein the foam is intended for cleaning, disinfecting or deodorizing purposes, the process comprising the steps of providing an aqueous solution having at least one surface active agent therein, entraining chlorine dioxide gas in the aqueous solution, wherein the amount of chlorine dioxide gas entrained in the aqueous solution is about

1 to about 1500 mg/l and constitutes the active ingredient therein, pressurizing the aqueous foam solution containing chlorine dioxide, and adding a pressurized gas to the pressurized foam solution, thereby forming the foam, and wherein upon use of the foam, no significant amount of chlorine gas or chlorine dioxide gas is liberated from the foam to the adjacent environment; wherein the chlorine dioxide is generated within the aqueous solution; wherein the step of generating the chlorine dioxide within the aqueous solution comprises the steps of dissolving a soluble metal chlorite in the aqueous solution, dissolving a soluble metal hypohalite in the aqueous solution, providing a reaction chamber having a cation exchange resin in acid form therein, and simultaneously passing the aqueous solution through the reaction chamber, thereby forming chlorine dioxide within the aqueous solution leaving the chamber.

CCXR:  
510/234

**WEST****End of Result Set****Generate Collection**

L6: Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

Apr 28, 1981

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4264463 A  
TITLE: Process for removing calcium oxalate scale

**BSPU:**

(6) Scale adhered on an inner wall of a bleaching tower for bleaching a pulp, especially a kraft pulp in a multi-bleaching steps, such as five steps of a chlorination step, an alkali extraction step, a hypochlorite bleaching step, chlorine dioxide bleaching step and a peroxide bleaching step, especially in the hypochlorite bleaching step.

**CCXR:**510/234